The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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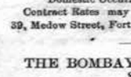
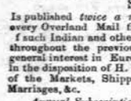
Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.



FOR LONDON DIRECT.

MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH'S Frigate-built Ship GLORIANA, T. G. VAILE, Commander, will sail on or about the 25th November. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

22nd September 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.



FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL EARLY IN OCTOBER.

THE fine new Iron-built Ship REMINGTON, A 1, 12 years, 999 Tons register, Captain A. PEARSON, late of the *Lancastrian*, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 19th September 1863.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship AZOF, (700 Tons and 180 H.P.) will be despatched for the above ports on or about 10th October, from Marazon, and will take cargo and Passengers.

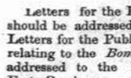
Last Shipping day, Friday, the 9th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st October 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office before the 10th instant, after which Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of those Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the independence of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

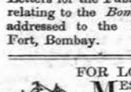


THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship SYDNEY, 1500 Tons, and 360 (H. P.) Captain MELVILLE, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 13th October at 4 P. M., with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calicutta, touching at Sudasheoghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAMER TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, (850 Tons and 170 H. P.) FREDERICK BLACKMORE, Commander, will be despatched with Passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 1st October at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship TILLY, Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers twelve hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Screw Steam-Ship JOHN BRIGHT, Captain J. E. BETHAM, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 8th October at 9 A. M. For Freight or Passage apply to BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.

China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company's Office 24th September 1863.

Last Shipping day Tuesday the 6th October, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw-Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 6 P.M. positively.

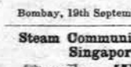
For First Class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 29th September 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes open to him, even 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co. *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

C. GUMPERT.
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend their branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

June 22nd, 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Gloriana* from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their Goods, otherwise Captain VAILE will land them as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain VAILE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st September 1863.

CONSIGNEES PER "NAVAL BRIGADE," from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their Goods, failing which, they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MOOR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

CONSIGNEES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS, shipped at Liverpool, by Messrs. Mathison and Beausire per *Baron Renfrew*, are hereby informed that they are now lying at the Custom House Bunder and unless claimed within seven days will be sold to defray freight and other expenses.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Captain REAS and Owners.

DS—2 Cases Hardware.
DS—3 Casks "
DS—1 Case "
DS—1 Cask "
DS—13 Bundles Shovels.
A to M
N to P—3 " Forks.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 25 per share will be payable by the shareholders at the Bank's office on or before the 15th October next, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls unpaid after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR J. LEWIS,
Bombay, 7th September 1863. Chairman.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—From and after the 1st October (proximo,) the Offices of the COMPTOIR D'ESCROMPTE DE PARIS AGENCY, will be at No. 2, Military Square, in the premises just vacated by Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY, are prepared to grant to the proprietors *NEW CERTIFICATES* of Shares in the Capital of the Bank as re-incorporated and re-constituted under Act X. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

Proprietors applying for such new certificates will be required to deliver up the old certificates to be cancelled.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th September, 1863.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of THE MEMBERS OF THE BYCULLA CLUB, will be held at the Club-house, on SATURDAY, the 3rd October next, at 5 P.M.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

WITH reference to the Advertisement dated 2nd September 1863, published by Government, at page 577 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and in the principal local Newspapers, inviting Tenders for the performance of the Printing and Lithographing Work required by them, Government will be prepared to allow the party whose Tender may be accepted, six months after the date on which he has been informed that such Tender has been accepted, to prepare for taking up the Contract.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1863.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of two APPROACHES TO BEITKUL by the Arbyle and Kyga-ghats.

2. The work to be carried out on a schedule of rates to be furnished by the Contractors. Blank schedules may be had on application to the undersigned.

3. Time of commencement and time of completion to be stated on tender.

4. Government to submit to a time clause. No reason will be given for rejection of any tender, and no tenders will be received after 30th September.

5. Work to be paid monthly as measured.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, (LIMITED).

બોમબે હાઊસ અનડ લેઆનડ ઈનવેસટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a call of Rs. 100 per Share on the Old and New Shares in the above Company will fall due on the 3rd October 1863.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th September 1863.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

બોમબે બોનડેડ વેરહાઊસ કંપનની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of Rs. 200 per Share on Shares in the above Company will fall due on the 1st October 1863.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th September 1863.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on and after the 1st October next, the Company will be prepared to undertake the Collection and Delivery of Goods between the Consignors' and Consignees' Houses and Godowns and the Railway Stations in Bombay and Byculla.

The terms and full particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Company's Traffic Manager, Boree Bunder, or at any of the Stations.

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office Byculla, 23rd September 1863.

BROKER'S LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING Co., (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the 3rd Call of Rs. 20 per Share falls due on the 1st October next, and the Shareholders are requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company, in default thereof interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per Cent, per annum.

The Shareholders who have not paid the 2nd Call are hereby requested to pay the same at the Office of this Company on or before the 8th October next, with interest thereon from the 8th instant, at 9 per Cent. per annum, in default thereof, the Shares will be liable to be forfeited to the Company, and whose Shares have been forfeited shall, notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the Company all Calls owing upon such Shares.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMANJEE,
Bombay, 23rd September 1863. Manager.

TREACHER & CO., (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION will be finally closed on THURSDAY the 1st October.

Any person omitting to have previously signed the same will forfeit his allotment. The articles of Association are ready for signature at the office of C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Esq., Solicitor to the Company, Medow Street.

Bombay, 30th September 1863.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to insure Freight and Cargo to the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd September 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co. Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
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John Knowles, Esq.	C. Holland, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq. Bury.	Thomas Fry, Esq.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.	Henry Jump, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.	Frederic Lyon, Esq.
	Thos. R. Stelterfoit, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

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Books, &c., for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

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NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS

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Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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UNCLE NED		1 8
GOOD NEWS FROM HOME		1 8
CHEER UP, SAM		1 8
FLORA BELL		1 8
GENTLE JENNY GRAY		1 8
DO THEY MISS ME AT HOME		1 8
GENTLY DOWN THE STREAM		1 8
GRAVE OF LILLY DALE		1 8
GENTLE ANNIE		1 8

DANCE MUSIC.

THE AUTUMN *Galop*		2 4
THE NIGHT BELL, do.		2 4
THE IRISH FRISK, do.		1 14
EXCURSION TRAIN		2 4
SPIRIT OF THE BALL, do.		1 14
THE WINTER, *Polka*		2 4
THE BREAKING WAVE, *Waltz*		3 0
GOLDEN STREAM, *Varsoviana*		1 0
SILVER LAKE, do.		1 0

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By HENRY RUTTER,
Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

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Thursday, 1st October, 1863.

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	,, 37 to 38	
Niger	,, 27 to 28	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Sept. 30	Ammantool Currim.	Nacoda	Cochin 21 Sept.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 30	Princess Somawaty.	Kingcombe	Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	Moydon	Surat.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Euroclydon*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Taptee*, for Surat.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Goolanar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

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750 Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama. (c. l. Sept. 17)
798 Gloriana, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Sorabjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
1287 Annot Lyne, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
904 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
2153 Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 25)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
1990 City of Brussels, Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
651 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Eliphalet Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons. (c. l. Sept. 22)
1325 Eurcelydon, Wright—Nanabhoy & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co.
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Steinhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1354 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1328 Hannaman, Philip, W. Nicol & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co.
894 Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens, Brothers & Co.
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Sept. 16)
450 Magdalene, R. Andrew—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 14)
1745 Merchant Prince, Tra—Remfry, Hovell & Co.
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1669 Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee. (c. l. Sept. 23)
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
744 Seapark, Bell—Grey & Co. (l. c. Sept. 14)
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8.)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co (c. l. Sept. 26)
104 Veteran, Duncan—Hobert Pitch & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)

MAURITIUS.

593 San Lizo, Alexander—Seaman Shaw.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

531 Penang (s), Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)

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284 Parsee, Burke.

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1187 Lady Franklin, C. Rawle—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
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FOR PENANG.

293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Sept. 21)

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1049 Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
932 Princess Somawaty, Crockett—Leckie & Co.

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694 Mayaram Dayaram—H. C. Latiff Cadoo. (c. l. Sept. 28)

FOR CHINA.

2000 Columbian (s), G. A. Granger. (c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR COLOMBO AND CHINA.

677 John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co. (c. l. Sept. 28)

NOT FIXED.

397 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
594 Bonbire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
207 Dadloy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
801 Dalhousie (s), Moreland—B. I. S. N. Co.
1440 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
633 Faire Allum, Stafford.
281 Fatte Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
Garouni (s) Arpin.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
965 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock)
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
Hamoody, Nacoda.
1163 India, Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co.
560 Jehangeer, McDermott—Mooljee Ramjee.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
39 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
778 Makrata, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
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966 Benares, J. G. Gribble.
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1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1240 Simla, A. B. Farquhar.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
Jessica, Towill.
638 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

560 Anna Henderson, Kinslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Bester,—Fleming & Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Lewis, Lieut. C. M., Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 30TH 1863.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the officer for the Castle Guard to morrow.

The 103rd Regt. the Adjutant for the day.

1. The muster of Corps in Garrison will be taken as usua at Sunrise to-morrow.

The Master of Engineer, Store Lascars, Ordnance Barracks, Gun Carriage and Fire Engine Departments will be taken at the Master Tent, on the Esplanade, by the Brigade Major of the Garrison at the same hour.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, Wednesday, 30th September 1863.

It is hereby notified, that pay and allowances in arrears for September 1863, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on Saturdays and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M.) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department, to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates, by Departments and Regiments and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, —General and Garrison Staffs.

On Monday, and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th,—Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.

On Thursday, the 8th,—H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I.

On Monday, the 12th,—H. M.'s 103rd Regiment of Foot.

On Tuesday, the 13th,—the Gun-Carriage and Gunpowder Agencies.

On Wednesday, the 14th,—H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I. or M. B.

On Friday, the 16th,—Colaba Sanitarium.

On Monday, the 19th,—Ordnance Department.

On Thursday the 22nd,—Byculla School and Catholic Orphanage.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

No monies will be received or payments made after 3 P.M. on any day; nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

Letters to the Editor.

STATE OF THE TANK IN UPPER COLABA.

SIR,—I was glad to observe in the local columns of your issue of to-day that you had drawn the attention of the Municipal Commissioners to the tank near the Mess House at Upper Colaba. It is now some months since several of the European inhabitants living in its immediate neighbourhood applied to that body to have the nuisance abated, either by the filling of it up or having the water by some means drained off. No notice of, or action in the matter has, up to this period been taken by that august body of the application, which like others of its kind, has, I imagine, been *recorded* and *shelved*.—Yours obediently,

30th September 1863. VINDEX.

STATE OF THE FORT RAMPARTS.

SIR,—I take the liberty of calling your attention to the ditches in the Fort Ramparts, the filling up of which goes on very slowly indeed, and you would confer a great benefit on the public if you could rouse the Government to use a little more energy. There are not nearly enough work people employed, there might be ten times as many if the Government would only *pay* properly for which they seldom do. If these ditches are left open divided as they have been into a series of small pools of stagnent water it will have a very strong tendency to cause fever and ague. There is surely quite enough of damp to dry up which cannot be avoided without having open ditches of dirty water which a fortnight's energy and money would close up.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

OBSERVER.

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1863.

Post Office Notices.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE per Steamer PENANG, will be closed TO-MORROW, the 1st proximo at 2 o'clock P.M.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bogla to Muscat when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire there letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER.—1863.

Last Quarter	Monday	5d. 0h.	12.3m.	A.M.
New Moon	Monday	12d. 11h.	33.2m.	P.M.
First Quarter	Tuesday	20d. 6h.	56.7m.	A.M.
Full Moon	Monday	26d. 10h.	46.5m.	P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	1	Remigius, Bp.	5 51	5 48	1 28	1 45	
Fri.	2	Daybreak at 4h. 30m.	5 52	5 47	2 3	2 23	
Sat.	3	Twilight ends at 7h.	5 52	5 46	2 41	3 3	
Sun.	4	18th Sunday aft. Try. Mercury rises at 6h.	5 52	5 45	3 25	3 49	
Mon.	5	34m. A.M.	5 53	5 45	4 16	4 47	
Tues.	6	Faith V., and M.	5 53	5 44	5 23	6 4	
Wed.	7	St. Mark.	5 53	5 42	6 44	7 24	

Date 29th September, Time—9h. 45m. P.M.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 1st.—The Dardanelles blockaded, 1828.—Red Sea Telegraph opened, 1859.—Rajah Jeyloll Sing hanged at Lucknow, 1859.

Friday 2nd.—London University opened, 1828.

Saturday 3rd.—Charuker plundered an l burnt, 1642.

Sunday 4th.—Lally took Arcot, 1758.—Bishop Heber died, 1833.

Monday 5th.—Lord Cornwalis died, 1805.

Tuesday 6th.—Louis Philippe born, 1773.

Wednesday 7th.—Violent earthquake and forious hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges; 300,000 people said to have perished, 1737.—Peace with America 1783.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Sept. 17	KURRACHEE	Sept. 23
AGRA	Sept. 24	LAHORE	Sept. 19
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 19	LONDON	Sept. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 7	MADRAS	S.pt. 25
BANGALORE	Sept. 25	MALTA	S pt. 9
COCHIN	Sept. 12	MEERUT	S.pt. 18
CALCUTTA	Sept. 21	OOTY	S.pt. 19
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 16
CEYLON	Sept. 18	PENANG	Sept. 7
DELHI	Sept. 29	RANGOON	Sept. 8
FRANCE	Sept. 5	SUEZ	Sept. 12
HONGKONG	Aug 29	SINGAPORE	Sept. 5

THE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1863.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says:—

"A European traveller with Russian passports and credentials from France, Austria, Prussia, and English Consuls, has lately passed through India, and gone via Kapoorthalla to Calcutta. He has travelled from St. Petersburgh, through Moscow, by Astracan and Central Asia to Cashmere and the Punjab. He calls himself a Greek, and goes by the name of George Constantine. He speaks many languages, French with particular fluency, and has a good stock of plans, maps, &c., of the whole country he has travelled over. He had an interview with the Maharajah of Cashmere, whom he considers, dull, ignorant and illiterate."

The same paper also mentions that the Government of India is about to despatch a mission into Bhotan—which it is said will start about the first of November.

WE are sorry to see that Mr. Framjee Bomanjee has come to grief about his book entitled "*Lights and Shades of the East*," in the columns of two of our Calcutta contemporaries, the *Indian Field*, and the *Indian Reformer*; both of whom charge him in plain terms with plagiarism of the grossest kind. The *Indian Field* first pointed out the passages which were taken from that journal in the most barefaced manner, and without the least acknowledgment, which called forth from Mr. Framjee a letter of apology, published in the *Indian Field*, on the 12th ultimo.

In this letter Mr. Framjee, unfortunately for his credit, said nothing about his indebtedness to the *Indian Reformer*, and accordingly that journal, justly incensed at his conduct in not making any acknowledgment of what had been taken from it, considered it "a duty to strip the jackdaw of his borrowed plumes," and in three pages of his issue of the 18th September. The *Indian Reformer* also makes a thorough exposé of Mr. Framjee's pilferings. Mr. Framjee in his explanation to the *Indian Field* says, "I have no liking to take exact quotations, except from authors of very great authority when absolutely necessary; though your summary was good, it was not exactly to my view, and hence I have changed it in several places in wording, and in one or two places at least, if not more even in thought." The coolness of this would have been very amusing, but that the defective moral sense it exhibits in a young man, who has gone through a course of English education, begets reflections of anything but a mirthful character.

The *Indian Reformer* comments in very severe terms, on the conduct of Mr. Framjee, not more severe certainly than it deserves; and we hope the castigation he has received will not be lost upon him. We should be sorry to think that there were many amongst the Parsee and Hindoo educated young men, now increasing so rapidly amongst us, who could be guilty of the same kind of delinquency as the ambitious author of "*Lights and Shades of the East*" has been detected in by two Calcutta journals. Mr. Framjee has clearly lost ballast and gone astray by getting too much *wind in his head*, a kind of disease by no means uncommon amongst the native young gentlemen who have gone through a course of English education. They do not want for ability, as the English writing in many of the vernacular papers abundantly shows, but they offend greatly against good taste by their numberless attempts at fine writing. When they wish to indulge in English composition, they should be careful to remember, that honesty in their statements, and modesty and simplicity in their style, are indispensable conditions to the attainment of success.

MR. CRAWFORD read a curious paper on "The Commixture of Races" at the recent meeting of the British Association. The subject has been a favourite one with Mr. Crawford for years—he has brought much knowledge and experience to bear on it and has propounded his notions perseveringly, not to say pertinaciously, whenever he could find opportunity; but the deficiencies of our knowledge hardly permit of discussions upon it being very satisfactory, theories abound, but facts are few, and in such circumstances it cannot be greatly wondered at if the discussions occasionally show more of temper than wisdom. Such seems to have been pretty much the case with the discussion on Mr. Crawford's paper in the Geographical and Ethnological section of the Association at the sitting on the 28th of August when the paper was read. Mr. Crawford considers there is always deterioration, when in the commingling of races, one is inferior to the other. When the qualities of races are equal, even when the characteristics of their civilization are different, there is no deterioration. It is curious to note the quantity of nonsense that has been written by sensible and able men on the subject of races, which has been received by the public in a general way as the soundest gospel—merely because we are all teachers and learners, alike in the same blessed state of ignorance of the subject talked about, and therefore, whatever is put plausibly, is adopted, readily, and becomes the fashion for a time. For instance what is meant by the world famous phrase the "Anglo-Saxon race?" We go on talking about the Anglo-Saxon, and his capacities and conquests; but after all, he is a *myth*, for there is no Anglo-Saxon race; of course a certain meaning is attached to the phrase, but it is a very vague one, at best, and few could tell very accurately what they mean by it. What is an Anglo-Saxon? Who are Anglo-Saxons? Certainly not the English, nor the inhabitants of the Northern States of America, to whom the term is most generally applied. Nor the Germans to whom it is also applied though not so frequently. The same inaccuracy of language is used when we hear the French, the Spaniards, the Portuguese, we may also say the Italians, spoken of as belonging to the Latin race. This is a fashion introduced by the Emperor of the French, in the oracular announcements he has used, when it suited his purpose about the nationalities; but there is no Latin race, affinity in the element of language, even if that affinity were stronger than it is, would be a poor argument on which to establish identity of race. Mr. Crawford does not give way to the common notions on the subject of race, but when he speaks of "the pure breeds of Germany and Scandinavia," we think he is more confident than the few facts justify. He is far more accurate when he calls the French and English "mongrel," and this term would apply with equal accuracy to races often spoken of as comparatively pure and unmixed.

The most interesting portion of Mr. Crawford's paper was that relating to the condition of the various races on the American continent, and this portion also caused all the heat raised in the discussion. "It is in that part of the New World," says Mr. Crawford, in which one of the highest types of man, whether as to race or civilization, the Anglo-Saxon, and one of the lowest in both respects, the African Negro, have by fortune been brought face to face, that the antipathy of race is presented in the greatest intensity and on the largest scale:

"There the great majority of the inferior are the slaves of the superior, but even those who have been manumitted are still a persecuted class, and held by the white man to be as impure as Brahmins hold outcasts. According to the laws of the State of Tennessee, no white person can intermarry with a negro, a mulatto, or other person of mixed blood, down to the third generation. All marriages contracted contrary to this rule are declared null and void, the parties being besides considered guilty of a misdemeanour, and punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the judge. The laws of the State of Indiana go a step further, for by them 'one-eighth' part of negro blood' vitiates a marriage and bastardizes the children. The State of Massachusetts adds Indians to negroes in their proscription, and that of Oregon wholly excludes negroes and even Chinese from its territory. It is the presence of this African race, too prone to live and labour in slavery or in social degradation, and utterly incapable of rising to an equality with the higher race among whom it has been unhappily planted, that has caused the presented distracted state, of the North American continent."

Mr. Craft, a gentleman of colour, defended the African race, and said that in spite of southern law there was a large population claiming affinity with both races, that there was a population of mixed blood now amounting to about four millions, and but for which he thinks there would not now have been a population of one million. And naturally enough he defended the intellectual capacity of the race to which he belonged, saying, when they had equal opportunities with the whites "they had shown that they possessed considerable intellectual ability and many of them had risen to a very high position in society." Professor Wilson, from Canada, gave some interesting information on the subject of the mixed races in the Red River settlement, a population composed of an admixture of the Red Indians, and the white race in America. Mr. Wilson considers that there is "a much larger admixture of Indian blood in the white population of America than is generally supposed, and that this accounted for some of the peculiarities of the American as contrasted with European character." We confess we consider the information afforded by Mr. Wilson regarding the population at the Red River Settlement, as too meagre to be of service in the settlement of any of the points mooted in so great a question. That they have a partial civilization is unquestionable, they have abondoned the scalping, knife and other of their barbarous practices, and are said to have embraced the Roman Catholic religion, but though they possess physical qualities of a high order,—we desiderate any evidence in their present condition that could lead us to entertain Mr. Wilson's opinion "that a mixture might take place between the white and the red race with benefit to both."

We need not to refer to the evils incident to the mixture of superior and inferior races in a country where the evidences of them abound: without holding Mr. Crawford's opinions generally, we arrive at his conclusion in our own way, that in an admixture of races where the qualities of the races are unequal, "deterioration of the higher race is, the inevitable result."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

TUTICORIN, *29th Sept.*, 3-35 P.M.

Steamer *Persia* just sailed for Cochin.

COCHIN, *30th Sept.* 4 P.M.

Steamer *Persia* just anchored from Tuticorin.

MADRAS.

30th Sept. 1863.

Securities, Five-and-a-half, seventeen-and-a-hal premium.

Fives, eight premium.

Fours, one discount.

Document Bills, two shillings one penny.

Freight, sugar thirty shillings.

Cotton, sixty shillings.

Interest on Loans six per cent.

Money market, easy.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees ten eight.

Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle rupees eight to rupees eight two.

LOCAL.

H. I. F. Majesty's steamer *Garonne* sails this day, Thursday, for Europe.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India will be held at the Victoria Gardens this day Thursday, the 1st October at 5½ P.M.

HIGH COURT.—The recess on the Appellate Side of the High Court, will commence on the 7th October instant and terminate on the 31st of the same month.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 30th September 1863.

BROACH.—Fine S.E.

BULSAR.—Cloudy.

CANNANORE.—Fair.

GALLE.—Cloudy, strong winds with rain.

GOA.—Partially clouded, W.N.W.

KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, light N.W.

KURRACHEE.—Fine and calm.

MADRAS.—Fine S.W. Ther. 85. Baro. 30·04.

PAUMBEN.—Cloudy and calm. Ther. 86.

SURAT.—Fair.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

THE MURDER NEAR THE FISH MARKET.—The adjourned Inquest on view of the body of Jeejee woman, alluded to in our paper of the 29th ultimo, was resumed yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital, when after hearing further evidence connected with the case, the Jury returned the following verdict:

VERDICT.—"Deceased died from the effects of wounds inflicted on her body, but by whom inflicted there is not sufficient evidence before the Jury."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*Wednesday* 30.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—A Hindoo, named Ramjee Abajee, was charged with stealing a turban and a four pound weight of the value of two rupees, the property of one Babajee Bapoojee. It appeared that on Tuesday last at 1 A.M. the prosecutor saw the articles safe in his warehouse, and went home. In consequence of the information received by him, he returned to the warehouse and saw there the prisoner with the stolen property in his hands. Immediately afterwards the prisoner was given in custody of the police. One Mahádeo Luxaman, who kept his shop near the prosecutor's warehouse stated that on Tuesday the 29th instant, at about 2 P.M., the prosecutor told him to take care of his shop and went away. He also went out, and on returning, observed at about ten paces from the complainant's warehouse the prisoner coming out of it with something under his arm. He asked the prisoner why he went in, whereupon he said for "for wool." On searching the man, witness found the stolen property with him.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the House of Correction with hard labour.

DITTO.—Sonajee Manjee, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a quantity of chunam, the property of one Cursetjee.

From the evidence of Rama Ranoo, a watchman in the employ of the prosecutor, it appeared that yesterday about 7 A.M. he saw the prisoner taking a quantity of chunam from a heap, and walked away with it. He seized and gave him in custody. His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for fourteen days in the House of Correction with hard labour.

FORGED NOTES.—Abdool Rahimon Osman, Motee Kessowjee and Ameer Meppa, were respectively placed at the bar upon the information of Mr. J. Ross, European Constable. The first two were charged with having in their possession a forged Government currency note for one hundred rupees, uttering the same knowing it to be forged, and the prisoner No. 3 with having in his possession a forged Government currency note for one thousand rupees, knowing it to be forged, and intending the same to be used as genuine.

Joseph Rose, on being sworn, stated,—I am a Constable of Police. On Monday the 28th instant, at 9-30 P.M., the prisoner No. 1 was brought to me at the Mombadevee police station, with the forged note now produced for one hundred rupees. A Marwadee charged him with uttering the note. I saw it was a forged note. I then went to the house of prisoner No. 2 between the market and chuckla. I searched the house of prisoner No. 1. I found nothing. He then pointed out to me the house of prisoner No. 3. I then went there, and found in a drawer of his shop, the note produced for one thousand rupees. I saw that it was a false note. I took possession of these notes, and took them with the prisoners to the chowkey. I found the tools now produced in the shop of prisoner No. 3.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation, until Saturday next, and the prisoners were remanded to Jail.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday noon at their office, when there were present Mr. Alexander Brown, Chairman; Messrs. A. C. Gumpert; H. Brooke; T. Booth; A. Grant; W. F. Stearns; J. L. Scott; J. R. Leggatt; W. Nixon; A. Wallace; T. Comber; P. Adams; J. Bevis; J. Mitchell; R. L. Tracey; H. Somerville; R. Ahlers; R. Bell; J. Tweedie; C. J. Nasmyth; A. E. Ashley; J. H. Pearson; S. Pinto; and L. Mavrogordato.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman read the annual report, after which the following resolutions were proposed and duly adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Gumpert and seconded by Mr. Somerville, that the report now be received with thanks and printed for general information, together with the documents therein referred to.

Proposed by Mr. Adams and seconded by Mr. Mitchell, that the members of the Committee retiring are entitled to, and do receive the thanks of the Chamber for their attention to its interests during the year of office now expired.

Proposed by Mr. Wallace and seconded by Mr. Bevis, that the Committee for the ensuing year shall be as follows:—

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman*; A. C. Gumpert, Esq., Deputy *Chairman*; and J. Morrison, L. Thomas, and J. L. Scott, Esquires, *Members*.

Read the following resolution of Government, dated 23rd September 1863:—"The proposal hereby approved, is that a Board should be appointed by Government to consist of five persons, the Commissioner of Customs being one and ex-officio President, two to be persons with a practical knowledge of Marine matters, one to be one of the firm acting as Lloyd's Agents, and one to be a representative of the merchants appointed on selection by the Chamber of Commerce. The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port to be the Executive Officer for carrying out the regulations of the Board. The Board is intended to have full power to make and alter all regulations for the efficient discharge of all duties connected with the Pilot Establishment and control of the Port Fund, provided that the Regulations so made or altered be sanctioned by Government. The Chamber of Commerce is accordingly requested now to name a representative of the Mercantile community, and Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co. the Lloyds Agents, are requested to be so good as to name one of their firm, to be members of the Board. On receiving these names, the Government will appoint the Board, whose first duty will be to prepare the regulations under which they will eventually act.

Proposed by Mr. Stearns and seconded by Mr. Bell, that in accordance which the above Resolution of Government, Mr. A. C. Gumpert be named the representative of the mercantile community on the Board appointed for the management of the Port and Pilotage of Bombay.

Read the following report of the Committee of the Chamber appointed to enquire into the subject of the delivery of damaged piece goods in Bombay:—The Committee found that the practice followed in regard to goods damaged by salt water whether in cases or bales is almost invariably to insist on the buyer taking delivery of the sound portion of the package, when the proportion of the pieces damaged is not very great, there seems to be some difference of opinion as to what proportion of pieces justifies a seller in permitting a buyer to reject a package in toto, but it is a generally acknowledged principle that in any case the

married men object to have their families near the unmarried barrack rooms; therefore separate small buildings, at convenient distances, should be provided for the married men. These must be thatched; no small unthatched building is habitable by Europeans in the hot season. Personal ablution for the soldier has been altogether neglected, until of late years means have been provided at some of the stations. At Cawnpore, as late as 1856, he had himself caused such articles as soap, towels, and pans to be provided in an outbuilding. Bathing should be generally adopted; recommends pouring water over the body in preference to the plunge bath. The removal of surface nuisances has been attended to of late years, but the habits of the sepoy still present formidable difficulties. The means of ventilation are by the punkahs ordinarily in use, pulled by natives. Also tatties, which will reduce the temperature from 105° to 76° almost instantaneously; and the thermhantidote invented by Dr. Rowken. There however, should be properly and carefully applied at the top of the rooms to avoid draughts, on the plan proposed by Capt. Moorsom for revolving barrack punkahs.

III.—IMPROVED TENTS.

Mr. A. STEWART—suggests that hospital tents should be large and double-walled, with 2½ feet space between. Privy tents should be provided for troops on march, or in the field.

Mr. JULIUS JEFFREYS—consider, that it would be highly advantageous to dispense with the very numerous tent walls in an encampment. Suggests a method of forming large tent rooms, large enough for a regiment to be raised at one haul by bullocks, uniting comparatively great stability with most perfect ventilation, and water-tight. Suggests also that for protection from the sun the reflective power and opacity of metal should be employed by covering the canvass for these tents with bright tin bronze, by which means they would surpass many substantial buildings in their resistance of solar heat (proved by careful thermometrical experiments). Such tents would be cheaper than those now in use, of much less weight, occupy less space, and be greatly superior in all sanitary requirements. They may be put up as single tents, or any size required. The bronzed cloth might be made in India.

Mr. HUGHES—, exhibited the model of a corrugated iron tent or portable building, with double roof and complete ventilation, capable of lodging 25 men, which may be erected by the men in two hours. Cool, fire-proof, strong, durable, and easily removed or repaired, every part being made in duplicate of uniform size. The weight of the tent is seven tons and the cost under 200*l.* each.

IV.—SUPPLY OF WATER.

Sir R. MARTIN—, states that the water in India is usually supplied by tanks and from rivers, and conveyed by hand instead of pipes; the tanks are much neglected.

Colonel SWATMAN—, described the water at Agra brackish. Water generally in India requires filtration, which is not attended to. The river water especially contains much sediment.

Mr. A. STEWART—, states that much water is drank by the soldiers, which is usually good. It might be filtered with advantage, as is often but not generally done, and should be drawn from taps instead of being dipped out of the cask, which stirs up the sediment.

Capt. J. E. T. NICOLL—, states that all water for the troops in the plains of Upper India is taken from wells, varying from 20 to 70 feet deep; it is much the same throughout, and the best that can be obtained; it is always filtered. The carriage of water to the hill stations is expensive. Has been told that in the Himalayas the spring water is apt to be contaminated by poisonous plants; it is there collected in tanks.

Dr. MCLELLAN—, states that the water at Bombay, brought from Vehar, is abundant and good; it is not yet laid on to the houses but the tanks are regularly cleansed.

Dr. COLVIN SMITH—, describes the water, which he examined both chemically and microscopically, at Secunderabad (native lines) as bad, producing guinea worm. The men who took water from the river at Kurnool seldom suffered from guinea worm. Generally the water is good, has known bad wells, but good water could be procured at all the stations he had seen. The bad water might be purified by filtration.

Major-General GOODWYN—, states that the Bengal stations are mostly supplied from wells by carriers; at Berhampore, it was from the river; there is no storing.

Major General COTTON—, had found bad water in one spot only in Southern India.

Mr. LONGMORE—, states that the well water within Fort William, Calcutta, is bad, and the barracks are therefore supplied from a tank at some distance by carriers, who require watching, to see that they really go there instead of to the ditch reservoirs. The men drink a good deal of tank water, supplied by rain water and a certain amount of percolation from the impure river. There was no bath in the fort.

Mr. MCCOSH—, states that at Landour water is obliged to be brought from a descent of 1,000 to 1,500 feet; but water is always to be found from 1,000 to 1,200 feet below the summit of a ridge, which may be a better site for a station than the top.

Dr. ANGUS SMITH—, considers it would be unsafe to take water from wells without chemical analysis, and that a professional chemist at each presidency in India for consultation in various subjects would probably be of great value. Bad water would cause dysentery or ague; it might be easily purified by filtration through charcoal and sand; alum in not desirable.

Mr. JULIUS JEFFREYS—, believes the upper stations in Bengal were almost entirely supplied from wells, and in the lower country from tanks, the latter being often full of organic impurities. Considers that wooden reservoirs lined with thin sheet iron might readily be constructed by the men themselves; so that by the addition of a syphon and filter there might always be a store of pure water. At a very trifling cost the men might also acidulate the water and make it brisk with carbonic acid.

Recommends the filtration of water after boiling, upon a simple plan, described by him. He also submits a method of rendering vapid water grateful and refreshing by means of gas generated from acid and lime; also by charcoal and lime stone, where acid cannot be easily obtained.

Sir JOHN LAWRENCE—, states that the natives look much to the quality of the water, and often judge better than the English.

Colonel GREATHED—, describes the water at Poona as abundant and good. At Kurrachee and Hydrabad the water which percolates from the Indus is dirty, but good. It is commonly filtered through three jars of charcoal and sand.

Dr. BIRD—, states that Colaba is supplied with rain water stored at Salsette. Poona and Kirkee have wells. Believes it produces guinea worm in the hot weather. It contains much organic matter, and the wells are rendered foul by constant splashing and dipping. Tanks should be above ground and discharge into open troughs. Filtration would prevent much disease.

Colonel CAMPBELL—, states that the well water generally was good and abundant. It was rather scarce at Umballa, and bad at Lucknow, a number of elephants having been buried near the wells. Had recommended that in the hills the rain water should be caught and stored in tanks to avoid the organic impurities with which it must become impregnated from surface nuisances about the stations, thus causing diarrhœa, &c.

Dr. LETHEBY—, is of opinion that impure water is even a more powerful source of disease than impure air. In 1853-4 the mortality from cholera was at least 3½ times greater in parts of Southwarth supplied with water impregnated with sewage than in other localities of the same district supplied with different water. Shallow wells will be charged with organic matter, especially in warm climates. Decomposing vegetable matter is more injurious than animal, but it rarely gives warning either by smell or taste. Water (like other fluids) comes in contact with those internal parts of the body which are affected by dysentery, cholera, diarrhœa, &c. Water may be easily tested for organic impurity by Condy's fluid (permanganate of potash), which destroys all organic matter; also by nitrate of silver, chloride of gold, evaporation, and ignition. The presence of living animals and vegetables in stagnant water, tanks, &c. is beneficial. Organic impurities are easily removed by filtration through a ball of manufactured charcoal with peroxide of iron, connected with a flexible syphon. These are very cheap, and may be easily used by an army on the march. All the water used at military stations should be so filtered; it might be afterwards stored and kept. The action of heat is temporary only. The quality of water is especially important in epidemic seasons. The utmost care should be taken in the selection and examination of the water. Water highly charged with organic matter (*e.g.* the well at Secunderabad, containing 11¼ grains per gallon) is capable of producing much disease. Iron pipes should be used for distribution. For bad water a pinch of alum, or, better still, sulphuric acid, so as barely to acidulate it, would neutralize the morbification of organic matter.

Dr. THOMPSON—, had examined the various wells of London, and found them much contaminated by sewage impurities, especially at the lower levels. Considers the water generally in the tanks and wells of India very much more impure. His experience of them has been quite shocking. The tanks are unprotected, and turbid from dust, &c.; persons bathe in them; surface impurities are washed into them. Had found great mortality, during cholera epidemics, to arise from the use of impure water in London (giving examples similar to those mentioned by Dr. Letheby). Would consider the water used in India highly dangerous in Marylebone, and would expect the mortality to be very much higher. Had no cholera on board his ship at Canton, having himself carefully selected the water. Cholera did exist in other ships. Connected occurrence of cholera at Bombay with impure tank water. The best process for determining the quantity of organic matter is to distil the ammonia. To purify the water it should be filtered and boiled. He divides water into three heads: —1. From pastoral drainage or natural springs, which is pure; 2. Agricultural drainage or rivers containing surface impurities; 3. Well drainage, with impurities in a greater degree. With regard to geological formation, the purest water is obtained from the Primary rocks, as granite and mica, and clay slate. Chalk is objectionable. Sand generally supplies pure water. Any organic matter in water is injurious; vegetable, is less dangerous than animal matter; five or six grains per gallon would be dangerous. Before giving an opinion on any water, a delicate analysis both as to quality and quantity of organic matter would be requisite. Rain water collected on flat roofs and stored in iron or slate tanks would undergo no change. All the elevated grounds would supply the best water. Determining the quality of the water and its proper purification are matters of paramount importance to the troops. Believes that from the absence of cool water the men are more inclined to intemperance. It has been proved that abstainers have an advantage of 13 per cent. over those who drink. The point of contact between pure water and organic matter, as in marshes, is most injurious; also where the organic matter of impure water comes in contact with the seawater.

Dr. A. H. HASSALL—, considers that the wells in India would probably contain a quantity of organic matter by percolation. Water may be contaminated by cesspools at 100 yards or more. Water from mountain land and rain water would be tolerably pure. Wells should be covered and the water filtered; but the filters require renewal, neither do they in many cases remove all impurity. Frequently water which is very palatable is impure. Diseases might be propagated by impure water, and it would be dangerous to place a regiment where another had been previously suffering from cholera with the same water supply. A practical chemist only can determine the amount of organic matter in water though a tolerably exact opinion may be formed by any medical man, both by analysis and with the microscope.

Sir C. TREVELYAN—, states that the water supply of Madras is very deficient, there being no means of flushing the drains. The water is chiefly derived from wells near the surface, which are partially contaminated by the drains.

Dr. HUGH FALCONER—, does not consider stagnant water necessarily bad if there be sufficient vegetable and animal life in the water, it will be maintained in a sound state. The water at Calcutta is generally good, *i. e.*, in the ponds, which are covered with vegetation, from which alone the natives will drink. These are quite free from the drainage of the country near them. Would prefer water having a fair balance of vegetable and animal life in it to rain water, though the latter carefully stored would be good. The tanks from which the troops generally are supplied do not contain living animal or vegetable matter, and the water is, therefore, not so good. They are too deep.

Dr. SUTHERLAND—, from an examination of returns from India, is of opinion that the state of the water supply, both for domestic use and for drainage, is one of the cardinal defects in India, and a predisposing cause of diseases, especially of the zymotic class.

Dr. MOUAT—, states that the native lines are usually supplied from tanks of rain and drainage water, and springs, one of which is set apart for bathing, and generally one large drinking tank is kept purer than the rest; they are often muddy after rain. In Calcutta, they are filled from the river. The natives attach importance to pure water, and ascribe diseases to bad water. Cholera could be produced in marshy districts and by water from tidal rivers. The men would not permanently object to iron pipes for conveying water, if proper mannagement be observed in their introduction. Has no doubt disease is occasioned by bad water and bad conservancy. The natives do not use latrines, and the excreta, therefore, after rain get washed into the tanks by percolation through the soil. The Europeans get the same water, though there be no communication between the lines.

Dr. WALLICH—, states that the water at Berhampore is charged with organic matter, which is washed into the tanks during the rains. Would recommend the storing of rain water in iron tanks. Considers the minute particles of animal and vegetable matter produce fevers, dysentery, and cholera. Considers the vegetable scum and film injurious when passing into a state of decay. The natives have no idea of sanitary precautions and are filthy in their habits, polluting the water. Filtration would be difficult on a large scale and more expensive than storage. Continued boiling would be the greatest safeguard, but these organisms will stand an immense amount of heat and are apt to grow again.

Serjeant-Major WALKER—, describes the water at Calcutta as dangerous and not fit for use; is certain numbers of men are killed by it. It is generally good at other stations.

Dr. EARWEL—, doubts fever being produced by bad water which, however, would cause cholera, &c. Suggests chemical examination of the waters of those districts where fevers prevail.

V.—COMMISSARIAT ARRANGEMENTS.

Sir R. MARTIN—, considers the ration to be satisfactory as supplied by the commissariat. Spirits are allowed, and it is difficult to enforce restrictions on their use in the bazaars. Malt liquor would be preferable, and it has been brewed at some of the hill stations with tolerable success. Tea, coffee, and cocoa are issued. Spirits are always prejudicial, except, perhaps, on full march, after eating.

Colonel SWATMAN—, thought the ration very good, but more meat than a pound a day was desirable for full exercise. Beer and spirits are sold at the canteen under regulation. They are not allowed to be sold in the bazaars, but this is evaded; and it would be undesirable to prevent the sale of spirits at the canteen, as the men would resort to the bazaars. Licences are granted to natives, which should not be done. Beer brewed in India will not keep. The habits of the soldier as to temperance are somewhat improved.

Mr. A. STEWART—, thinks the ration is very good. The soldiers generally drink arrack with water and malt liquor. The sale of spirits should be discouraged, but not forbidden in cantonments; there are times when spirits are desirable. Besides, if the men were not allowed to purchase them, and became discontented, smuggling of inferior spirits would be the consequence. An increased use of malt liquor in lieu of spirits was attended with very marked beneficial results at Meerut 1851-5. It would be advantageous to watch the men by the corporals, to observe their general habits, especially during epidemics.

Dr. RENNIE—, considers that food, both as regards quality and quantity, should be adapted to climate just as clothing should be so adapted. As oxygen is the essential element of life, the quantity of which varies according to climate, the quantity of food required must vary also. From 30 to 35 ounces is sufficient for labouring men in England, but soldiers in England get 48 ounces, hence they have much disordered digestion, though the mean temperature is 50°. In India, however, with the thermometer at 87° in the shade, the soldier gets 52 ounces; and much of what is called tropical disease is owing to this over-feeding. This state of things is exemplified by the use of spirits and tobacco. Considers that the lungs are impaired in this manner by a species of hypertrophy resulting from excessive nutrition. Recommends that the quantity of animal food be reduced, and all fat oily substances avoided. Bread and vegetables should form the staple, with a moderate allowance of fresh meat; ventilation should be carefully enforced. Smoking should be relinquished as a condition of entering the army. Considers the use of alcohol a common cause of sunstroke, which is also induced by the use of tight belts obstructing the action of the viscera.* Thinks all weight should be sustained from the shoulders.

Lieut.-Colonel GALL—, considers the soldier's ration ample, embracing meat, bread, vegetable, sugar, tea rice, salt, and firewood, issued at about 5*d.* a day. Latterly even a pound and half of meat was allowed, more than the men could consume; they can exchange with the cook. The usual beverages are spirits, porter, and arrack. The spirits are sold with water at the canteen; the men are not allowed to drink it elsewhere. Thinks if the spirit rations were discontinued the men would clandestinely procure the cheap spirits of the country, on which a man may get drunk for a halfpenny. Occasionally at present the men exceed a little after receiving money. The usual issue is one quart of porter and one dram; the latter may be exchanged. Porter is cheapened to encourage its use in lieu of spirits. The habits of the soldier have improved, and they are consequently more healthy. There is less mortality and invaliding.

Dr. MCLENNAN—, considers the cooking arrangements in the Bombay barracks very deficient; the rooms are small, inconvenient, and without chimneys. The ration is good and sufficient. It would be the fault of the regimental authorities if bad provisions were taken. Thinks it very important that the use of spirits should be altogether disallowed; and that beer is also injurious, though producing a different class of disease. The canteen should be supplied with ice, soda-water, &c. Intemperance, though not always traceable, much increases the difficulty of treating other diseases, so that the number injured by it cannot be calculated. Nevertheless, during ten years, 1846-56, one-tenth of the cases in the European General Hospital, Bombay, were from delirium tremens and obrietas—a large number than from any other disease, fever excepted; whereas there were more deaths from alcohol than either fever, hepatitis, or diarrhœa, and nearly as many as from cholera. Nevertheless the soldiers have very much improved in habit and character.

Dr. COLVIN SMITH—, thinks the rations are good and well cooked. There might be more variety in the way of vegetables. Spirits are issued to the men in the field, which would be better discontinued; beer should be substituted, and would be a great saving in the long run. Grog was often given in the morning before starting on the march, though against orders. The men who had been habituated to this would grumble, were it stopped suddenly. The medical officers' recommendations in such cases are not always attended to, the men's tastes being consulted. Coffee in the morning should be substituted for the dram.

Major-General GOODWYN—, can suggest no improvement in cooking arrangements, except asphalte floors for cleanliness.

Dr. MACLEAN—, considers the soldiers' habits very unfavorable to health. They are very intemperate. Has witnessed very sensible effects from disuse of spirits in temperance regiments. Much depends on the commanding officer.

Dr. MCCOSH—, thinks every care is taken as to the soldiers' rations. Spirits are served out at the men's option. Ale might be more generally introduced. Very good ale is brewed in the hills, and the whole army might thus be supplied if a heavy contract were insured by Government, by which a quarter of a million annually might be saved on ale alone. The cooking is satisfactory.

Sir JOHN LAWRENCE—, considers that the soldiers eat too much animal food, and drink too much. They eat meat two or three times a day. They buy bacon and pork with extra money. It would be advantageous could they be induced to eat less meat, and more vegetable food. Thinks very fair beer is brewed in the hills, but that it would not keep any length of time in the plains. These habits of repletion greatly increase the morality. Europeans who are sober and temperate do not suffer in anything like the same proportion as the soldiers.

Col. GREATHED—, can suggest no improvement in the ration; the soldier is very well fed. It is the fault of the commanding officer if he is not. Prior to 1854 the decision of the regimental committee, which is now final, might have been referred to a ration committee. The meat is the best grass fed; and 8 oz. of vegetables are supplied when obtainable. They get fruit also. The cooking is done by the natives, who are good servants. The utensils are tinned every month. The men live much better there than in England; there is no comparison. Care was required to prevent their exchanging the rations for bacon. In the 8th regiment the men were allowed to take money instead of the ration, with which they were better pleased, and provided themselves better. Spirits is sold only in the canteen under strict regulation, and served out on the march once or twice a day at the discretion of the commander. The police regulations are good, and there is consequently little drunkenness. Would abolish the sale of spirits if possible, substituting beer, but it would be difficult. The loss of the canteen fund provided by the tax levied on the soldiers' spirits would be one obstacle. From this fund amusements are paid for, &c. The English beer is better than that brewed at Mussourie.

Dr. BIRD—, considers the cooking arrangements generally deficient, though the ingenuity of the native cooks tend to supply this defect. The men should be well dieted in India, the appetite being capricious. They are better fed than in England, having greater variety in cooking, spices, &c. Thinks the waste of the constitution being greater in hot climates, the diet should be more nutritious. A pound of meat is sufficient. Vegetable diet is preferable in many respects; would recommend the abolition of rich aliment and stimulants for newly-arrived Europeans to facilitate their acclimation. The arrack ration is a great cause of ill-health, and should be discontinued. Beer is better; but not so good as light wines, sherbets, effervescing water, &c. Cape wines are cheap. After the effect of the change is past, does not think the present ration excessive, and the men would regulate their consumption by their amount of exercise.

Brig.-Gen. Russell—, states that on first landing at Moulmein the men got an injurious Chinese spirit called shamshu, from just behind the cantonments, also fresh pork, which together produced dysentery among them. Every effort was made to draw men from the canteen, which was kept as far as possible from the place of amusement. The men preferred going thither and getting their porter fresh to having it brought to them at dinner. They cannot get more than two drams of spirits, which they regard as a right. Thinks discontent would follow its reduction. It would drive them to the bazaars for liquor. There should be no excuse for drunkenness, which should never be overlooked. Sufficient care is not taken in some regiments as to what the men eat, *e. g.* bad pork, eggs, and fowls, which perhaps died of disease, and toddy is brought into the barracks. In the 84th regiment men had a contract for 8 oz. of mutton and 6 oz. of bread beyond the full ration. The men do not like salt rations, preferring inferior fresh meat.

Colonel CAMPBELL—, suggests that there should be a trained commissariat. There is no special corps. These officers being selected from regiments, some are exceedingly good, others as bad, and there is a great obstacle in the way of procuring good rations. At Umballa impure bread was supplied, and for months the regimental committee was thwarted by the brigadier, who ordered a station committee, thus plainly disobeying the general order that the regimental committee should be final. Some commissariat officers never had a bad loaf, others could never get a good one. The 52nd regiment in Scinde mutinied during the mutiny, being connected with a very excellent commissariat officer. There is no difficulty in getting supplies on the march. Had known attempts made to bribe officers, which is a thing to be guarded against. A certain quantity of spirits may be served at the canteen, but many do not take it. The previously confirmed drunkards in the 52nd relinquished their intemperate habits on landing in India, which could be accounted for. The withdrawal of spirits would produce discontent and be rather mischievous. Bottled beer ought to be sold; it was prohibited by order, and was a great deprivation, as in hot weather the draught beer which is sent out gets flat. Beer was brewed at Meerut by an officer to great advantage; but as a matter of pride this was not approved, and it was discontinued. The beer was not liked as well as the English. The 52nd were very intemperate in India. There was not one case of delirium tremens or injury from drinking. It was most extraordinary. Discipline was strict, and the police excellent.

Dr. R. D. THOMPSON—, believes that the absence of cool water inclines the men to intemperance. It has been proved from the mortality tables that abstainers have an advantage of 13 per cent. over those who drink.

Commissary-General THOMPSON—, states that the commissariat service is in substance a special one; the officers being selected and nominated probation for a year, when they pass an examination and are then permanently appointed, and serve on an average from 20 to 25 years. If inefficient they are turned out they have no voice in receiving or rejecting the rations. The quality of supplies depends entirely on the commanding officer, who can reject bad provisions, the contractor being bound under penalties and forfeiture to supply good articles, and the regimental decisions is final. There is sometimes a difficulty in getting good bread, but after five rejections within 30 days the contract is annulled, so that inferior bread ought not to be taken. The commissariat officer inspects the rations but has no power to reject without the military authorities. The commissary-general makes the contracts. It is imperative by the regulations to accept the lowest tender unless anything is known against the contractor. The hospitals are supplied in the same way. The meat is the best grass-fed beef five days, and mutton twice a week. The men employ their own cooks. Beer is sent from England. There are breweries at Kussowlie and Mussoorie, but the men do not like them as well as English, though it is much cheaper. Beer is sold to the soldier by the Government at a loss amounting probably last year to 25 lacs of rupees or (300,000*l.*) Complaint is sometimes made of the grass-fed mutton for the hospitals. It is perhaps not good enough for sick men, but if rejected none so good of the same kind could be procured in the market, and there is nothing else to be got. Grain-fed sheep are eight times the price of grass-fed. The commissariat messages to cooks, carts, baggage, and everything on the march. It is difficult to get vegetables at all seasons; potatoes are expensive, but are supplied whenever procurable. Complaints are made when these cannot be obtained. Vegetables are important, and seeds of all kinds have recently been sent to each station for the purpose of raising their own supplies. Considers the regimental bazaars better than free markets for supplies. Would prefer doing away with contract system, making the commissariat officer solely responsible for the quality of articles supplied. Native hospital nurses are very attentive. Believes they give satisfaction.

Dr. SUTHERLAND—, considers the ration is ample, and being chiefly consumed in the middle of the day, without exercise, predisposes to disease. Cooking arrangements are defective. The habitual tippling of spirits ought to be put an end to.

Sir A. TULLOCH—, recommends that beer should be brewed at the hill stations in India as the Government are now paying 200,000*l.* a year for beer. Hops and barley may be raised there. What has been hitherto tried has not been by professional brewers. Food, generally, might be procured cheaper in the hills than on the plains.

Dr. MOUAT—, states that the natives feed themselves, and generally buy the cheapest food, being very penurious. They are apt to suffer from changing from wheaten bread to rice.

Serjeant-Major WALKER—, states that the soldier is better fed in India than in England, there is far greater variety, in cooking especially. The bread has much improved of late years, also the supply of vegetables, which is now abundant. Beer is also plentiful and good, and cheaper than in England, being sold at a loss to the Government. Each man may draw two drams of rum, or one dram and one quart of beer per diem. Native spirit is sometimes smuggled into the stations and kills many men, but the military police regulations are now so much improved that it is difficult to evade them. Still drunkenness may often occur through neglect or mistake on the part of non-commissioned officers in charge of the canteen, also by the men giving beer drawn for their own dinner to their comrades, who may thus get too much. Although much intemperance, there is less among the men in India than England, and less crime. The men would not like to be debarred from the use of spirits, unless first persuaded that it would be best for them. Familiar lectures by medical officers would be beneficial for this purpose.

Dr. DEMPSTER—, states that, as regards food, the English are apt to continue their old habits of diet in hot climates, which is unnecessary and injurious. Points out contrasts between English and French in this respect at the Mauritius, and the much greater amount of disease among the former in consequence. In India Irish recruits consume many times the bulk of animal food they did at home, yet an equal quantity cannot be taken with safety. Vegetables are now supplied as part of the ration, which has been altogether improved; but there is yet too much animal food. The cookery is too gross, and pork from ordure-fed swine is eaten. Drunkenness promotes the invasion, and retards the cure of every tropical or other disease. Always endeavoured to discourage the use of spirits. Instances the fact of a troop of horse artillery, which at one time had 50 per cent. in hospital, after the introduction of temperate habits at Meerut (only 20 then drew spirit rations), marching to Sealkote with a clean bill of health, no death having occurred for two years. Advises pure water or slightly acidulated drinks only in general, but in some cases pale ale, *i.e.* for weak persons after several years' residence. Rum made in Bengal is usually consumed. The bulk of malt liquors is objectionable. Would recommend abstinence from all such stimulants, and tea and coffee as substitutes. Is acquainted with officers celebrated for powers of endurance who confined themselves to cold tea. The smuggling of arrack already occasions much trouble, and its prohibition would occasion further loss of revenue. It is difficult to keep ale imported from England. Porter keeps better. Had examined and tasted beer made in the hills at Mussourie by Mr. Mackinnon. It was much liked and in good demand. Pronounced by special committee to be good and wholesome. Some put aside in bottle through the hot season was afterwards found perfectly good and quite transparent, after standing in the glass 12 hours. Unbolted wheat meal bread should be provided for the troops in preference to that made from "soojee," the preparation of which he describes.

Lieut.-Col. OUCHTERLONY—, gives result of his experiments in brewing on the Neilgherries, the beer having been approved by those who tried it; so that the trade would pay professional brewers if supported by Government. Adds return of loss by getting beer from England.

(To be continued.)

* The Thyet Myo Committee recommend that a strict register be kept of all spirit drinkers, and the date of every dram they take, as a help to the men to break themselves of the habit. (Appendix, p. 565.) Mr. Hare, remarks that the effect of some of the native spirits is to drive men mad. The quantity of animal food is far too great, and the men often complain of this. In the navy, the scale is 35½ ozs. of solid food, of which only 9½ is animal, while the soldier gets 16 ozs. of meat. In Burmah, the sailors withstood the climate much better than the soldiers, who longed for the pea-soup and pudding eaten by the former.

NEWS LETTERS.

MAHABLESHWAR, 24*th Sept.*

WE have now great hopes the rains are over, except the Elephanta showers, as the natives calls them, and these will not do much harm. Many people are desirous to know how the weather is up here, wishing to leave the plains for a healthier place. The weather has been as follows:—

Sunday, rained lightly, and foggy.
Monday. No rain, but foggy all day.
Tuesday. No fog or rain; sunshine until five o'clock, when we had a little fog.
Wednesday. Foggy, but no rain.
Thursday, (to-day) A little fog, but no rain.
Gardens are being put to rights. The houses have not yet taken off their monsoon clothes.—*Poona Observer Sept.* 29.

COONOOR 21*st Sept.* 1863.

ARRIVALS.—H. Bowers, Esq. and lady, Major Shakespear, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Messrs Young and Ashworth, and Colonel Manby, Royal Engineers.

DEPARTURES.—Revd. Mr. Collins and lady, Dr and Captain Geddes.

Word was brought in by a gentleman, that a poor cooly was lying on the public road between this and Ooty in a dying state. Some coolies were sent by the Deputy Thasildar, and the poor fellow was brought over. It appears that he was returning from Ooty, and was taken ill on the road, where he laid for three days exposed to wind and weather. He was sent to the Dispensary where immediate relief was afforded. Is it not strange that the Police who pass up and down to Ooty nearly every day, did not report this? A quantity of manure, five bandies full, was sold the other day by the Deputy Thasildar on account of Government.

It is rumoured here that a General Court Martial is to assemble at Wellington shortly, for the trial of a Medical Officer, in consequence of which the Deputy Judge Advocate General is here.

Weather very hot for the last three or four days. I suppose we shall have a heavy down pour shortly.—*Neilgherry, Excelsior Sept.* 24.

BENGAL.

THE government are commencing the preparations for the political mission which is to be sent into Bhootan in the ensuing cold weather. The military escort for the mission is to consist of fifty picked men, volunteers, from the 25th Regiment Punjab N. I. at Barrackpore, and a draft of sappers and miners at Darjeeling. The Sikhs, under a Native commissioned officer, are to be at Darjeeling by the 1st of November, and will there report themselves to the officer commanding the depot pending the appointment of a European officer to command the escort. This officer will be expected to note and report upon the different features of the country through which the mission shall pass, especially the roads, and passes, and means of transit, and any forts that may be met with. A medical officer will also accompany the mission, and it will be his duty to make such scientific researches as may be connected with, or rising out of, the expedition. We should suppose that the military officer will be of the engineer or artillery corps. It is expected that severe cold will be encountered by the mission; and, accordingly, the Native troops are ordered to be plentifully supplied with warm clothing, shoes, &c., whilst medical stores and comforts calculated from a hundred men, during the time anticipated for going and returning, will be laid in.—*Englishman, September* 21.

WE understand that the difficulty as regards the women and children of H. M's. 43rd L. I. going on service to New Zealand, has been overcome in the following rational, and considerate manner:—All the women and children of European race go down to New Zealand in the first instance, and the husbands of all the women of Asiatic race are to be permitted to volunteer for other European regiments serving in India, to remain behind, and join their new corps in the ensuing cold season. This is exactly the solution of the difficulty wich common sense and kind consideration would have suggested; and we congratulate the government on having listened to the voice and followed the suggestions of those two excellent counsellors in military administration.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

LETTERS from Cawnpore, received yesterday, and dated the 15th, mention the continued prevalence of cholera in H.M's. 46th, and also the decease of Lieutenant M. D. Gordon, of the Queen's Bays, at that station, who was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 13th date; having passed away so quietly that a brother officer, who was sleeping in the same room with him, was unaware of anything unusual having occurred until alarmed by the servant who came to awake his companion.—*Englishman, Sept* 19.

WE regret extremely to record the accidental death of a young lady at Nynee Tal. She was the daughter of a well-known Officer in Her Majesty's Bengal Army. After condoling with her parents, we think it right to state that there should certainly be some barricades erected, abutting dangerous places, not only in Nynee Tal, but in all the Hill stations in India. It would not cost the Government much and would save many lives.

Miss Young was only fourteen years of age, and many in this country, who knew her as a child, will readily imagine what must be the grief of her kindered. None but those who have lost a child of such an age can compass the anguish which such a loss entails.—*Mofussilite, Sept.* 18.

SIMLA, 20*th September.*—"The *on dit* of this place is that Venus has safely arrived from a neighbouring hill station, but left her Adonis *behind* her!

The personal Staff of the Viceroy gave a ball, at Inveram, on Friday evening last, and, so far as I can gather, it was a most successful and a most sumptuous entertainment; indeed, as an entertainment it was unique, and might in truth be called 'the bright particular star' of this season.

The 'Punjaub Trading Company, set on foot just a fortnight ago, is likely to be the most successful of Joint Stock Companies, which, for years past, have sprung into existence; and those who have money and wish to invest it in the Company should lose no time in taking up shares, for, already, three-fourths of the purchasable shares have been brought in. It has left the 'Wine Company' which was conceived and born here some months since far in the distance; and I fear that, until Virgil's prophecy shall come to pass,

'Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uav,' the Simla Wine Company will lie overshadowed by other and more brilliant speculations.

Among the photographers at this station Shepherd and Robinson are undoubtedly the most successful; they are quite successful because, take them all in all, they are superior to their confrères. Mr. Shepherd is not only a first class photographer, but he is also a good artist; he understands grouping, and he understands how to place individuals so as to take them at the best advantage; and before he turns out a *carte de visite*, he is pains-taking to a degree. His charges, too, are moderate, viz. twelve pictures for twenty-five rupees. Then his manner and obliging disposition are parts. He is not grumpy, nor surly; he is not petulant, nor waspish. Another season at Simla would give him a small fortune. Messrs. Howard and Bourne too, are, in their way, first class photographers: but they confine themselves chiefly to pictures of mountain scenery, and for such pictures their gallery is possibly unrivalled.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the 23rd F. F., and the Simla Volunteers, at Annandale, last evening. The General Commanding the Sirhind Division is *still* here, and so are his Staff—*à cet drole.* Aldershot is not commanded from the Alps, therefore, why Sirhind from the Himalaya?"—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 24.

LUCKNOW, 22*nd September.*—"The Chief Commissioner has placed at the disposal of the press a number of statements, showing the imports and exports of five of the districts of Oudh, during the official year 1862-3. The districts are Baraitch and Gondah on the east, and Fyzabad and Seetapoor on the west of the Gogra, as well as Hurdui on the east of the Ganges. As the statements are rather voluminous for a newspaper, I have given them careful attention and, as one instalment of the results of my study, I herewith forward an abstract of the export tables, for which I trust you will find space. My work has been somewhat difficult owing to a want of uniformity in the returns; rather too free a use of native names, and inattention to distinctions between European and native manufacturers. Upon the whole, the tables afford a great amount of information, of use to business men, especially merchants, Railway Companies and Commissariat officers, supposing the latter to be guided, in the acceptance or rejection of tenders, by the state of supplies as well as by the solvency of tenders. Excepting the statements from Gondah, which appears to be meagre, considerable care has been bestowed on these compilations, but that from Seetapoor is the most compendious; it classifies the several productions, and gives you, at one view, the quantities produced in the district, quantities imported and whence, and the roads by which; the local consumption, amount exported; whereto; by what road, and the description of carriage in general. The only information wanting from Gondah is the approximate value of each article, which is very desirable in all cases. All the other statements are defective as to quantities produced in their respective districts and the local consumption. They furnish the value of each article, but I have some doubts about their being, generally, either approximate or real. We must not however expect too much in the infancy of this province."—*Id.*

THE PROLOGUE OF AN UNPUBLISHED DRAMATIC POEM.

(*Bombay Guardian, Sept.* 26.)

Scene. the desolate summit of a mountain overlooking Lake Tiberias. Night. A storm. An aged man enters wounded to death; lies down under a decayed fig-tree.

A fitting death-couch; night or gorgeous day
The vocal palace-chamber or the rock
Where sullen solitude hath made her tent
Of undeparting clouds, what matters it?
Ev'n here a willing captive, and I dread
No more intolerable chains than they—
(dies.)

A girl. Now will I not despair. The hills around
Echoed, but thou didst never, while my cries
Went mingling with the storm; and I did fear
Thee lost, now nothing. Nay, do not despond.
Think that the very tempest with its fires
Will be propitious and betray to us
Some outlet from these wilds. No word! Is't sleep?
Can slumber wear this aspect? Death? If death—

(A flash of lightning illumines the scene; the bolt rives the tree; the spirit Arael enters the lifel ss body.)

Girl. Scarce I dare
I breathe and am not scathed. But thou,—O heaven!
Arael. 'Tis earth, this vesture earthly and the loss
Sudden and huge and manifest. Where now
The light, the gladness and the buoyant wings,
Th' obedient ether and the festive chant,
And, with a progress like repose, the hosts
Thridding the interplanetary heavens,
Where now? A doom? Or rather of some doom
The omen and precursor?
Girl. Now I see
To name thee father, for another voice
Flows in strange music and another speech
Obscurely from thy lips, and of thy thoughts
Not one remembers that I stand in fear.
Arael. Too instant, headlong and too low the fall
For consciousness. His sight alone kept pace
And will avail for ever.
Girl. Now I see
Some hand invisible his brow hath stamped
With beauty and with light.
Arael. Is't chastisement
That to the prison of this mortal frame
Consigned me?
Girl. If no word of love bring help,
Father, I fall beneath this deadly awe.
Arael. Strange fetters bind my thought, and memory
Alone with heaven links me. Through the night
Lo! an illumined pathway, and a voice.
Girl. Ah! (*rushes out.*)
Voice. Aerial nature and the blest abodes
Relinquished, know that unrelinquished still
Supernal grace shall solace, interfused,
Thy mortal state. Thy mission. Let thy walk
Terrestrial, individibly be one
With his who cometh, and thy certain powers
Invidingly guide through the casual rifts
Of broken darkness, his uncertain; spread
The unseen wings of thy seraphic love
O'er his embattled path; and from the dark,
The dread eternal bondage that awaits
Him over thrown by unsuspected shapes
Clad lovingly in beauty, rescue him
In him if ample virtue, strength in thee.
Arael. I hear the mandate and abide the hour
Obedience to begin. Even now are heard
The steps that I should guard. With him another—

Enter Agathon and Azazel.

Agathon. Here we attain the summit. Now the clouds
Fall fast asunder and the starry main
Stands islanding between. The winds are hushed,
Save where they disentangle from her beams
The moon's disparted veil. Earth once again
Starts graceful into form; the hills evolve
Their curves, and the distinguishable brook,
Hamlet and frequent grove, reconstitute
The scenic vale. Here tarry we the day.
Yon blighted trunk whose boughs fantastical
Climb the broad night and in its mingling sheen
But show more dismal, shall my remonstrate
The sorrowing maiden's words.
Azazel. Dismay and fear
Sometimes create the phantoms of themselves
And take new vigor from them. She beheld
(By terror thus illuded) an unknown
Start from the blasted turf, majestic, dread,
Phantasmal.
Agathon. Thou whose solitude we mar
Say of those tears, that terror, was the blame
Not thine?
Arael. If blame.
Agathon. Her from the pathless woods
That canopy with undisputed gloom
The broad hill-side, we guided

CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON I.*

(From the Times.)

THE period comprised in the 11th volume of the *Correspondence of Napoleon I.* is a turning point in his memorable fortunes. It is that when the battle of Trafalgar put an end to his hopes of invading England, and when the vision of continental domination and of shutting us out from the pale of Europe, was revealed to him by that sun of Austerlitz which shone on his course to lead him to ruin. Before this time, though he had humbled Austria, and added numerous provinces to France, he had not sought the succession of Charlemagne, and his energies had been recently spent in an attempt to force the impassable barrier presented to his legions by the Channel and the single Power that ruled on the ocean. But when the descent had proved hopeless, and at the verge of ancient Poland he had crushed the third coalition against France, an impulse seems to have been given to his ambition; and the idea of the sovereignty of Europe and of vanquishing England through the continental system become prominent in his policy and conduct. From this date forward the conqueror's projects grow more and more aspiring and insensate; and a few months only divide us from Tilsit and the subjugation of Germany and Spain, to be followed by the Peninsular war, the resurrection of Europe in 1813, and the double march of the Allies on Paris. This volume brings us to the verge of the crisis, and shows vividly how genius and power unrestrained by moderation and wisdom, and seconded by extraordinary circumstances, were lured onward to that wonderful height from which their fall was the more terrible. In this respect it unfolds a view of Napoleon's character of singular interest, though that view certainly is rather obtained by a general perusal of it as a whole than acquired from any detached passages. It also throws a great deal of light upon that series of deep designs by means of which the Emperor believed that England would be laid at his feet, and upon that triumph of active strategy which led to the days of Ulm and Austerlitz. Moreover, it abounds in information—of great value to the historian—respecting the state of France at this juncture, and the dazzling but perilous Government of the Empire.

The most interesting part of this volume to us is Napoleon's scheme for the invasion of England, which is nowhere else detailed so completely. In the spring of 1805 he had collected within ten leagues of our shores a flotilla of nearly 4,000 vessels, which, moored under the batteries of Boulogne, and armed with very heavy cannon, had long repelled our attempts to destory them. Encamped around lay the veteran legions which had been selected for the descent, and had been trained with such care to embark and expedite the passage that Napoleon writes "that 150,000 men with a due proportion of guns and horses could within four tides effect a landing." Like the Duke of Parma, at the time of the Armada, however, the Emperor felt that a fleet was necessary to protect their transit; and the problem for him was to secure this aid, when England held the command of the seas and the allied fleets of France and Spain were usually blockaded in their own harbours. His plan was marked with such ingenuity, and was so well combined and calculated, that *à priori* the chances were in its favour. The aspect of an armed flotilla induced our Admiralty to think that Napoleon relied on it alone to cross; and they felt assured that when at sea three or four ships would suffice to destroy it. Accordingly our Channel fleet was reduced to a force of not more than six sail; and the mass of the British Navy was employed in either blockading the enemy's squadrons on the distant stations on the ocean. Could, therefore, one of the blockaded fleets effect its junction with another and penetrate into the unguarded Channel, a temporary ascendancy at sea might be gained, under cover of which the flotilla could cross and ferry over the French army. Nor was such a junction at all unlikely, for experience had proved that it was next to impossible to make a complete and permanent blockade; and when once a fleet had made its escape it was very difficult to be sure of its destination.

Such was this design which, based on the weakness of the British fleet at a vital point, and on the not improbable contingency of its being for a time outnumbered in the Channel, was certainly ominous of disaster to England. Napoleon always prided himself upon it, and declared that success was all but certain; and though we venture to doubt this, it is as well to study his own language:—

"I wished to bring together 40 or 50 sail of the line by operating their junction from Toulon, Cadiz, Ferrol, and Brest; to move them all together to Boulogne; to be there for a fortnight master of the Channel, to have 150,000 men and 10,000 horses encamped on the coast with the flotilla of nearly 4,000 vessels, and then, upon the arrival of my fleet, to embark for England and seize London. . . To secure a prospect of success it was necessary to collect 150,000 men at Boulogne, with the flotilla, and an immense material, to embark the whole, yet to conceal my plan. I accomplished this though it appeared impossible, and I did so by reversing what seemed probable. If 50 sail of the line were to come to Boulogne to cover the passage of the army to England there was no need of anything but transports, and that mass of gunboats, prams, and ketches, all armed vessels, was perfectly useless. Had I collected 4,000 mere transports the enemy would of course have seen that I was awaiting my fleet to attempt the transit; but in constructing prams and gunboats and in arming them all, I was opposing cannon to cannon, vessels of war to vessels of war, and the enemy was deceived. He believed that I intended to force my way across by means of the flotilla only. He did not see through my real project; and when, though the operations of my fleets had failed, he perceived the extent of the danger he had run there was terror in the councils of St. James's."

It is only in this volume, moreover, that we see how nearly Napoleon's design succeeded so far as regards the descent, and also what were the causes of its failure. In the spring of 1805 the fleet of Villeneuve, consisting of 11 sail of the line, escaped from Toulon, though watched by Nelson, and joining with that of Gravina at Cadiz made good its way to the West Indies, whence it was to recross the Atlantic, to rally to itself the squadron at Ferrol, and then raising the blockade of Brest, where Ganteaume had 21 sail, to bring 50 men-of-war into the Channel. In July Villeneuve was on his return to Europe, with Nelson nearly a fortnight behind him, and, though checked for a moment by Calder, he effected his junction with the Ferrol squadron, and, with 30 sail-of-the-line in his hand, had thus only to make for Brest in order to liberate his blockaded colleague. Nor, when he set sail from Ferrol in August were the English fleets in sufficient strength to have intercepted him in his passage, much less to have barred his joining Ganteaume, even had they met his fleet at all, which this volume shows was improbable; for at this juncture the only squadrons which we had at sea on his line of operations were those of Cornwallis, off Brest, and of Calder, which had been detached towards Ferrol, and these had been divided into two, each numbering 19 or 20 vessels. Had Villeneuve, therefore, made for Brest, he would either have missed an engagement with Calder, or, having met him, would have encountered him at odds of three to two against us; and Brest once reached the French Admiral would have placed Cornwallis between two fires, and opposed to his fleet overwhelming numbers. It is almost evident that in this event Cornwallis must have been beaten off, that Villeneuve and Ganteaume would have made their junction, and that for a time a French armada would have ridden triumphant in the Channel and effectually covered the invading army. This is pointed out conclusively by Napoleon; and, whatever we may think of his project as a whole, it must be allowed that in August, 1805, when Villeneuve put to sea from Ferrol, the Emperor had good reason to expect that his Admirals would fulfil their mission:—

"The squadrons of Nelson and Calder have joined the fleet off Brest, *and Cornwallis has been foolish enough to send 20 sail to blockade the French fleet off Ferrol. On the 17th of August—that is, three days after our squadron left Ferrol, Calder left Brest for Ferrol with a northerly wind.* What a chance was there for Villeneuve! *He could either, by keeping a wide offing, avoid Calder, reach Brest, and fall upon Cornwallis or with his 30 sail-of-the-line beat Calder's* 20, *and acquire a decided preponderance,* So much for the English, whose combinations are so talked of."

War, however, is not strategy alone; its issues depend in a great degree on the moral energy of those who direct it; and here it was that the ascendency of England revealed itself and saved her from invasion. Our navy was flushed with repeated triumphs, those of France and Spain were cowed by disasters; and while our Admirals scarcely feared any force at sea, however powerful, their opponents, however, personally brave, were ever in secret dread of an encounter. The combined fleets of Villeneuve and Gravina, though numbering 20 sail, in the Mediterranean had fled from Nelson who had only ten; and though when joined by the French squadron their strength was raised to 30 sail, the French commander had not the courage to risk the decisive movement on Brest and carry out his positive orders. The image of Nelson seems to have haunted him, and when at Ferrol he evidently believed that that great seaman lay in his path, and that, though his fleet was notoriously a small one, it was more than sufficient to bar his passage. Accordingly, as is well known, instead of making for Brest from Ferrol, the unfortunate Villeneuve sailed for Cadiz—foredoomed to meet destruction at Trafalgar—though at this juncture his dreaded enemy had actually struck his flag at Portsmouth, and the only squadrons that lay in his way were comparatively weak, and widely separated. It was this false move, the result of terror inspired by long continued defeats, that really disconcerted Napoleon's plan, and saved England from a great peril. No wonder the Emperor was indignant with his lieutenant, and ascribed his weakness to cowardice and treachery, though assuredly Villeneuve was guilty of neither, as was proved by his subsequent conduct. The following is Napoleon's estimate of him:—

"I return your despatches. I suppose you are as indignant as I am at the infamous conduct of Villeneuve. I am so confounded that I cannot understand it. . . . He is a poor creature, unfit to command a frigate, and thinks only of a whole skin."

It is very curious in reading this correspondence to notice Napoleon's perfect confidence could he ever have crossed the Channel with his army. He knew that our fleets would have barred his return, and would probably have destroyed his own. He was also aware of the number of the forces which we should have opposed to his troops; yet he seems never to have doubted that England would have been at his mercy within a fortnight. It is amusing to read "that 6,000 French soldiers were equal to 30,000 English," and that "the tyrants of the seas are children on the land," and he seems to have viewed with complete indifference the idea of a national resistance. That all this was a mere delusion, and that Napoleon, had he effected his landing, would have been overwhelmed with his whole army, no Englishman can doubt; and the assurance of the Emperor to the contrary not only reveals his ignorance of this country, but betrays a marked defect in his character, that contempt for the moral power of a nation which was one of the principal causes of his downfall. The following is one of these curious ebullitions:—

"I count on your talents, your firmness, and your energy. Set sail and come here. We shall have avenged six centuries of insults and shame. Do not lose a moment. England is ours. We are all ready, and everything is on board. Appear but for 24 hours, and the war will be over. They little know what is hanging over their heads. Let us command the Channel for 12 hours, and the sun of England will have set."

(To be continued.)

* Correspondence de Napoleon I. Vol. XI. Paris, 1863.

Business Announcements.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—AT NANSEE PARPIAS, No. 20 Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.
Sept. 21st 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes Bombay, Rampart Row.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition: also a large and well-selected Stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers. Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Ditto	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Patchouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
Something New	Jasmin
Jockey Club	Forget Me Not
New Mown Hay	Ess. Bouquet
Rouge and Ready	The Provence Rose
Frangipanni	Pentarcho Nut Complexion Powder

SUKNTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams Neats' Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek s gar.

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Parmesan
Stilton	Richmond
Pine	Berkley
Somerset	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND and are guaranteed by the undersigned.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla) and Poona.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron		Rs. 28
Do.	Do. best	,, 38
Do.	Do. Imitation Cane Sides	,, 36
Do.	Do. with Tin lined	,, 40
Do.	Do. with Hood, best	,, 55
Double Perambulators, with Apron		,, 32
Do.	Do.	,, 35
Do.	Do. best	,, 38
Do.	Do. Imitation Cane Sides	,, 49
Do.	Do. With Hood, best	,, 65
Do.	Do. best Imitation Cane Sides.	,, 54

American 1 day, Clocks ..... Rs. 8
Do. 8 ,, Do. ..... ,, 15
Do. 1 ,, Tudor Clocks with Alarm ..... ,, 14
Do. 8 ,, Do. do. ..... ,, 20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Box-wood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Ball, Painted Balls, &c. &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	,, Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	,, Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	,, Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	,, English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	,, Targetta
Jewellery Boxes, Flower Vases, Ice and Fruit Dishes, &c.	,, Red, White, and Blue Merailles, or Nine Men's Morris
Troco or Lawn Billiards	,, Game of War
Bowling Green Bowls	,, Puff and Dart
The Boat Puzzle	,, Schimmal or Bell and Hammer
The Tournament	,, Gwalior
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	,, Hard Lines
The Portable B. G. D. Board	,, Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
Staunton Chess Men	,, Oxford University Boat Race
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	,, Moore's Pins
German Billiards	,, Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	
,, Noughts and Crosses	
,, Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVAL.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. H. & Co. have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinaigrettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast Sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill, Brothers, London, warranted for two years.

Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.

Do. Do. Open faced.

Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.

Do. Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.

Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templar Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Mason do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ½ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended to

Bombay, Established, 1851.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co., Photographers and General Merchants, beg to call attention to a new lot of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegantly Mounted and beautifully bound, which they have just received.

GLASSWARE.—A few handsome 6 Lights Chandeliers, made either to be suspended or to stand on a Table, some pairs of beautiful Stained Candlesticks, of entirely new designs, Jewellery Boxes, Flower Vases, Ice and Fruit Dishes, &c. &c.; Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras, Baths, Plate Boxes, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts, Gilt Moulding, Frames of all sorts, Stereoscopes of assortment, French Wall Paper, Magic Lantern Slides, and also a stock of Miscellaneous articles.

Hummum Street.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C.ᵒ WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.			
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.			
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.			
THOMAS HINE & Co's BRANDY in—			
2 Dozen Cases Vintage	1854	Rs. 32.	
2 Do. do.	do.	1858 ,, 26.	
2 Do. do.	do.	1860 ,, 23.	

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, ...	do.	,, 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgandy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, do.	do.	,, 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

MESSRS. THEODORE DEFFEZ & Co., WINE, BRANDY, & GENERAL MERCHANTS, COMMISSION & SHIPPING AGENTS, BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

BEG to inform their Indian Friends and the Public generally, that they are prepared to execute orders for French and other European produce at the very lowest prices. In order to ensure prompt attention all orders should be accompanied by Bills on, or references to, Firms in England or France.

Reference in Bombay Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to
JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Meldow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
,, ,, ,, Ditto in Pints	,, 11	8	,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do. in Quarts	,, 16	8	,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints	,, 9	0	,,
,, 4, a light Breakfas Do. in Quarts	,, 12	8	,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs. 33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc	,, 14	,,
St. Julien Medoc	,, 12	,,
St. Estephe	,, 10	,,
BRANDY—fine old Cognac	,, 18	,,
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale Sherry	,, 12	,,
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co	,, 18	,,

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Atkins's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Pauly and St. Mercany (Geisler's and Cunliffe's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extract of Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
White do.		,,	,,
Brown do.		,,	,, 22
Yellow do.		,,	,,
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42

PORT—

Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts	,, 30
Do.	Do.	Pints	,, 15
Red Seal		Quarts	,, 24
Do.		Pints	,, 13

CLARET—

Chateux Margeaux			,, 34
Leoville			,, 28
St. Julien			,, 22
Medoc			,, 16

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality	A. De Paul	Quarts	,, 40
Do.	A. De Paul	Pints	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Mortier	Quarts	,, 36
Do.	do	Pints	,, 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still	Bamber & Jordan Coblentz Rhine		,, 38
MOSELLE do	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE			,, 21
TEKACHER & Co.'s do			,, 18
CURAÇOA			,, 42
MARASCHINO			,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY			,, 30

SPIRITS—

Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			,,
Do.	Jules Robins (30 year old)		,, 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		,, 20
Gin	Old Tom	London	,,
Do.	Hollands, in cases		,,
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie		,, 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE. TREACHER & Co.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,
BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.

Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned, Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS Rs. 6.
Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs.	5	0
Do. Double do.		3	12
Do. Youth's do.		3	0
Do. do. do.		1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.		8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.		5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.			
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6	8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.			

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in., each..... Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; *To screw on the Flat.* / CUT; *To let in Flush.* 3,3½ & 4,

BOX OR CHEST.	2½, 3 and 3½ in., each	Rs. 11	to 12 0
PAD LOCKS.	2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each	,, 14	to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks		Rs. 175	0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet	— 6	long, 3½	wide, 2½	deep	each	Rs.	18 0
No. 00	— 7½	,, 4¼	,, 3	,,	,,	,,	20 0
No. 1	— 9	,, 5½	,, 3½	,,	,,	,,	21 0
No. 2	—9 ½	,, 6	,, 3½	,,	,,	,,	23 0
No. 3	—10½	,, 6	,, 4	,,	,,	,,	25 0
No. 4	—12	,, 7	,, 5	,,	,,	,,	28 0
No. 5	—13	,, 8	,, 5½	,,	,,	,,	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	long, 9	wide, 5½	deep	each	Rs.	25 0
No. 2	—15½	,, 9½	,, 6½	,,	,,	,,	28 0
No. 3	—17½	,, 10½	,, 7½	,,	,,	,,	33 0
No. 4	—19	,, 12½	,, 7½	,,	,,	,,	39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13½	long, 9½	wide, 8½	deep	each	Rs.	28 0
No. 3	—16½	,, 12½	,, 11	,,	,,	,,	30 0
No. 6	—23½	,, 16½	,, 16½	,,	,,	,,	45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3	—16½	long, 12½	wide, 6	deep	each	Rs.	32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	..... 2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 3	do.	..... 2s.	,,
,, 2	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	..... 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand	...	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland do.	...		
On Ireland do.	...		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	...	1s. 11½d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 3 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 1st October 1863. Acting Agent.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOOKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4 do. do.
Do.	six	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6 do. do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALL